

HOUSE HEARS HALF DOZEN BILLS AND SENATE FUSSES OVER PROCEDURE

Important Measures Are Introduced by the Representatives.

COMMISSION TO EXAMINE SANITARY FIRE CLAIMS

Hoogs Seeks To Have All the Electric Wires Save Street Car Companies' Laid Underground.

ROBERTSON WILL SEEK TO HAVE A THIRD CIRCUIT JUDGE APPOINTED TO SIT ON THE BENCH IN COURTS

Bills for Compulsory Vaccination, Amendment of Guardian Laws, Abolition of Dog Tax, Apprehension of Leper Suspects, and Many Others To Be Rushed Before the Legislature.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

THINGS went with a rush in the House of Representatives yesterday. Six bills were passed to first reading and ordered printed. They were as follows:

A bill introduced by Representative Gillilan, a Republican of Honolulu, to provide for a commission to take evidence concerning injuries to property caused by the action of the Board of Health in connection with the suppression of the bubonic plague in Honolulu and elsewhere in this Territory, and by the conflagration in Honolulu on January 29, 1900, and to report thereon.

A bill introduced by Representative Hoogs, a Republican of Honolulu, to authorize and regulate the placing of electric wires in the streets of Honolulu. The bill prohibits the running of wires on poles through the city except by companies already having the privilege and by street railway companies using electric power.

A bill introduced by Representative Dickey, a Republican of Maui, to appropriate an emergency fund of \$30,000 for repairing damages by the late storm.

A bill introduced by Representative Robertson, a Republican of Honolulu, relating to the jurisdiction of Circuit Judges at chambers in matters concerning the relation of guardian and ward.

A bill introduced by Representative Robertson to authorize the removal of persons under guardianship and the personal property of such persons out of the Territory, under certain conditions.

A bill introduced by Representative Robertson relating to the real estate of wards and guardians.

Notice has been given of intentions to introduce bills today as follows:

Haahoe, Dem.-Ind.—An act to repeal section 861 of the civil code providing for the public advertisement of unpaid taxes.

Kaniho, Dem.—An act to repeal section 74 of the Session Laws of '88, relating to segregation of leprosy, and sections 997 and 998, part I, of chapter 62 of the Penal Laws of '97, to prevent the spread of leprosy.

Robertson, Rep.—An act to amend section 39 of chapter 58 of the Session Laws of 1892.

Kaniho, Dem.—An act to repeal sections 922, 925 and the second paragraph of 924, part V, chapter 59, of the Penal Laws of '97, relating to vaccination.

Kumalea, Rep.—An act to prohibit the Board of Health or Health officer for condemning any property for destruction without compensation.

Hoogs, Rep.—An act to prevent the employment of minors in saloons or in places where intoxicating liquors are kept or sold.

Puukil, Dem.—An act to amend section 117, chapter 10, of the Civil Laws of '97, relating to attending schools.

Haahoe, Dem.-Ind.—An act to amend section 814 of the Civil Laws relating to dog taxes.

Robertson gave notice that he would ask the making of a Third Circuit judgeship. He will speak on the measure today.

There had been rumors for days that the grave question of taxation would be wrestled with early in the session and so yesterday when Haahoe, a Democratic-Independent, Hawaiian from Hawaii, announced that he had a bill to introduce on that subject there was a dead calm in the House. Haahoe deliberately and ponderously delivered himself of a speech, and when interpreted into English it proved to refer only to the rather inferior matter of the three-dollar impost on female dogs. Many of the lobby thought themselves cheated of a sensation. It is said that before the session is over there will be legislation attempted as to all the animals of Noah's ark. One is reminded of Senator Charles Shortridge's pronouncement a few weeks ago in the California Legislature.

"I'm tired," said Shortridge, shaking his head in a perfect fury of energy. "I'm tired of wasting my energy trying to regulate everything on top of the earth. We're not sent here to regulate the dogs and the bees and the humming birds and the ants. These things look out for themselves according to their natural bent. The time of statesmen ought to be better employed. Why, look here," and the Senator held up a bill file—"Just look at these bills. There are enough of them to paralyze the brain of a Philadelphia lawyer, to say nothing of Lukens and the Senator from the mountain tops."

The dog bill was the leader yesterday of the procession of minor acts which will fill the next 90 days with delight. The Senate, too, affords diversion.

"You have a right to think for yourself, but you were placed in that chair to accept opinions on the different subjects from us," said Senator Carter to President Russell shortly after the Senate convened yesterday morning. The remark was the result of a warm argument between the President and the Senator, who were fighting about certain rules which the chair had calmly adopted for the guidance of the Senatorial body without their permission.

The arguments were only in line with the manner in which the entire proceedings of the Senate have been conducted thus far, every little question being magnified until it had assumed the proportions of a mountain, and Senators from each side of the house displaying their powers of oratory, which many times flew wide of the mark.

When the question of going to Molokai with the lower House was presented for their consideration some of the Senators objected; some thought a committee should be appointed for that purpose; others did not want to go at all, while one was honest enough to admit that he wanted to go whether he was on a committee or not. As it now stands it is doubtful if any will go at least it is doubtful if any will go at the expense of the Government.

Nearly all of the day was spent in child's play concerning the adoption of the rules of procedure. To nearly every rule proposed Senator White, for the Home Rulers, raised some objection, and nothing though it was, it was warmly opposed by the opposite party.

At the end of the eighth session no one-third of the rules had been adopted, and just when Cecil Brown will be able to present the fifteen or twenty bills he has lying dormant in his desk is a matter of conjecture.



BOSS EMMELUTH.

HOUSE DOES MUCH WORK

BOSS EMMELUTH missed the prayer at the opening of yesterday's session of the House. For the fourth time the Man with the Upper Hand failed to hear even the amen. The aged chaplain looked sorrowfully at the empty desk of the speaker and put an extra sentence in his plea for the absent one.

The minutes were read in good style. Secretary Meheula acquiesces agency as he gets experience.

Boss Emmeluth entered as the minutes were being translated into Hawaiian. The Home Rule members respectfully came to attention and those on the Waikiki side of the throne room raised their eyes to the massive painting of Kalakaua—once King of Hawaii—in whose shadow sits the ruling moi.

Alas! Emmeluth can never hope to be king, though mayhap his likeness may be hung some day.

Chairman of three principal standing committees—finance, public expenditures and judiciary—Emmeluth holds the whip and the key of the till.

Makekau set the ball of argument spinning for the day by moving to suspend the rules. He nominated J. D. Avery for the position of stenographer of the House, and Avery was elected. Avery has until the past few days been employed in the Federal Court. He is a competent man.

Beckley asked for the appointment of two pages. Aylett said there was not work for any more employees. Aylett is a husky native and thinks the officers of the House should earn their pay by hustling. Hoogs seconded the motion of Beckley but Aylett's words had sunk deep and the jobs of the pages went glimmering. The poor little chaps, who had new suits made and dressed in red cravats waited in the lobby under the wings of their proud fathers, sobbed aloud when the cruel blow was struck.

Beckley, taking advantage of the suspension of the rules, spoke up for a private mail box and a clock for the members.

The House did not spend much time in argument. Dickey, who is wise in parliamentary usage, tried hard to have some of the rules changed and Robertson, who is the very Solomon of the House on technicalities, had a short center on the rules.

Prendergast sought to introduce a joint resolution from the Senate but was ruled out of order.

Makinal handed in a petition for the extension of School street.

Dickey asked leave to introduce a bill for repairing the damages of the late storm, of which he had given notice on Tuesday. He was given permission and on Robertson's motion the bill was passed to its first reading and went to the printing committee.

Robertson's bill for certain changes in laws, etc., was read and ordered printed.

Gillilan, a Honolulu Republican, introduced a bill for a commission on plague fire losses. It was passed to the first reading and ordered printed.

Kumalea gave notice of a bill to

PROHIBIT THE BOARD OF HEALTH FROM DESTROYING ANY PROPERTY WITHOUT COMPENSA- TION.

Dickey moved that all bills be printed after being passed to first reading. Makekau seconded this and it was carried.

After this came a number of notices of bills to be introduced today and the reading and passing to print of other bills which will be found below.

HOUSE STANDING COMMIT- TEES.

Finance Committee—J. Emmeluth (Ind.), W. H. Hoogs (Rep.), J. K. Kekaula (Ind.), C. H. Dickey (Rep.), J. K. Hiblo (Ind.).
Public Lands—J. P. Makinal (Dem.-Ind.), R. H. Makokau (Dem.-Ind.), A. E. Gillilan (Rep.), R. Puukil (Dem.), Nallima (Ind.).
Judiciary—J. Emmeluth (Ind.), A. G. M. Robertson (Rep.), J. K. Paale (Ind.), J. W. Keliko (Dem.-Ind.), S. H. Haahoe (Dem.-Ind.).
Public Expenditures—J. Emmeluth (Ind.), W. H. Hoogs (Rep.), J. K. Kekaula (Ind.), C. H. Dickey (Rep.), J. K. Kaaiwai (Ind.).
Agriculture—F. W. Beckley (Ind.), S. Wilcox (Dem.), W. Mossman, Jr. (Ind.), S. Kawahoa (Ind.), J. Kumalea (Rep.).
Public Health and Education—F. W. Beckley (Ind.), A. Gillilan (Rep.), H. M. Kaniho (Dem.), S. H. Haahoe (Dem.-Ind.), J. Ewa-lilo (Ind.).
Military—J. Ewaliko (Ind.), W. Aylett (Rep.), S. Kawahoa (Ind.), J. Kumalea (Rep.), J. Ahuli (Ind.).
Enrollment, Revision and Printing—J. K. Prendergast (Ind.), J. M. Monarrat (Ind.-N. P.), J. K. Kaunwai (Ind.), G. P. Kaulimaka-ole (Ind.), H. M. Kaniho (Dem.).
Accounts—J. K. Makinal (Dem.-Ind.), W. B. Nallima (Ind.), R. Puukil (Dem.), J. K. Hiblo (Ind.), J. Ahuli (Ind.).
Rules—R. H. Makekau (Dem.-Ind.), A. G. M. Robertson (Rep.), S. K. Mahoe (Ind.), J. K. Prendergast (Ind.), S. H. Haahoe (Dem.-Ind.).
Miscellaneous Affairs—S. K. Mahoe (Ind.), J. W. Keliko (Rep.), W. Mossman, Jr. (Ind.), J. K. Kaunwai (Ind.), J. K. Hiblo (Ind.).

Exactly on the minute President Russell called the Senate to order yesterday morning and during the prayer by the chaplain, four of the six Republican Senators were absent. Carter and Crabbe made their appearance immediately afterwards, while Baldwin and C. Brown arrived a few moments later.

The part of the minutes relating to the incident between President Russell and Senator Achi was changed upon suggestion from Senator Carter and the exact words uttered by Achi were inserted.

The actual business opened by an argument between White and Carter, each claiming their right to the floor at the same time. Carter appealed to the chair, who commanded White to take his seat.

The chair gave out that owing to the fact that he had not been furnished with any rules, he had therefore adopted a set of rules of his own. This was vigorously contested by Carter, who denied the right of the chair to act for himself in any capacity.

Carter moved that report of committees be received and when put to a vote was lost.

White here introduced a resolution to the effect that the Senate proceed to Molokai in company with the members of the lower House next Friday evening, and that one representative from each paper be permitted to accompany the Legislature. Reporters were instructed that no cameras would be allowed.

Senator C. Brown offered to amend the resolution to the effect that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the committee from the "lower House."

Kaine proposed a second amendment so that only those who desire to go need attend.

White explained that the reason for prohibiting cameras was so that "no reflections could be cast upon the members of the Molokai settlement."

Carter moved that the trip be deferred until such time as the rules for

brought up and precipitated a warm debate. Some of the Senators stated that all previous expeditions of this kind had been mere pleasure trips, and it was urged that a special committee be sent instead of the entire House.

Most of the day was spent in arguing over the rules and when the afternoon session closed but little had been accomplished. The hottest argument of the day started by a proposed amendment of Senator White's to one of the rules, in which the freedom of debate was denied the members of the Senate. According to his amendment a Senator could speak but ten minutes at any time on the same question. Carter warmly pronounced this as "gag" law and told how such a rule would be sure to react upon its maker.

It was easy to see that the Senators of the Independent ranks were afraid of the eloquence of the Republican Senators, and it was with this idea that the attempt was made to limit the time of debate. With four good speakers on the Republican side and only two on the Home Rulers', it was clear that they feared the results of Republican oratory when some important questions should arise.

Nearly all of the Republicans expressed in glowing terms their objections to the rule, and White, fearful that their eloquence would carry the day, jumped into the breach and saved the Independents by moving to adjourn. The question will be resumed this morning.

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HOME RULERS FOR GAG LAW

CHILDISH arguments and long discussions again marked the day in the Senate, and when the House adjourned at 4:30 o'clock only one-third of the rules had been acted upon. From present indications all of today will be consumed in discussing the rules of procedure unless the present tactics are changed.

President Russell and Senator Carter opened up the morning session by arguing over the right of the chair to adopt rules of his own until the regular rules had been adopted. Russell claimed that he had a right to adopt any rules that he saw fit, and was plainly told by Carter that he was not in the chair to take any action of his own or to express any opinion, but was there rather to obey the commands of the Senatorial body.

The question of a trip to Molokai in connection with the lower House was

the house were adopted. In support of his motion Carter claimed that so far the actions of the Senate were a disgrace to every member in the Senate and that the body was the object of ridicule from every person in Honolulu.

Brown thought that some time during the middle of the session would be time enough to visit Molokai and proposed that they pay attention to business for the next two days and adopt some rules. Brown stated that he had at least twenty-six bills to introduce as soon as the Senate was in shape to receive them, and feared that if every Senator had the same, the business could not be finished within the ninety days allowed them. He then moved that the resolution offered by Senator White be laid on the table.

Senator Kalaupapa is the first Senator to realize that the time lost in the house was due to the fact that each Senator thought it his duty to say something on the most trivial question which might arise, and he urged more expedition in the transaction of business. He followed his remarks by a passionate appeal in behalf of the unfortunate at Kalaupapa and urged the adoption of Senator White's resolution. "The committees," he said, "who have gone there from the Legislature before have made a pleasure trip of it and have come back knowing little more of the true condition of the lepers than they did before the visit. I will give my support to the resolution and amendment proposed by Mr. Brown."

To Carter's inquiry concerning the present condition of the lepers, Senator Kalaupapa replied that he had received a letter from the settlement on last Friday appealing for aid and describing their pitiable condition.

A third amendment was proposed by Senator Baldwin that a committee of five be appointed to act with House committee as a joint committee.

Senator Kaohi grew eloquent in his support of the resolution and argued that two days would be better than one day. He bitterly arraigned the previous expeditions to Molokai, claiming that all they had ever done was to ride horseback and in other ways make a pleasure trip of the whole. He urged that the trip be extended over three days, leaving here on Thursday instead of Friday.

The amendment by Carter was carried by a vote of seven to six. Carter evidenced a desire for work by moving that no recess be taken until the rules were adopted but failed to satisfy his brother Senators what provisions could be effected for meals. White moved to adjourn to 1:30 p. m. and the motion was lost.

C. Brown moved to proceed with the rules and refused to grant permission to Paris to introduce a resolution adopting some special rules.

The rules of procedure were then taken up until the house adjourned to meet again at 1:30 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The reading of the rules was resumed at 1:30 o'clock with but few of the Senators in their seats, the tardy ones straggling in one at a time until all seats were filled. The lobby was composed entirely of Hawaiians, the white people seeming to have lost interest in the proceedings.

The rules relating to the appointment of the various committees necessary met with a long debate and ended in very few changes.

Two hours were spent in passing on twelve sections of the rules, making only twenty-nine adopted out of a total of 104 sections to be acted upon.

Senator White was the chief obstructionist during the day and inspired Achi to move that the rules be referred back to a new committee and that White be appointed as chairman of the same.

Carter moved that the report of the old committee be received and the committee discharged and that a new committee be composed of Senators White, Kaniho and J. Brown. Motion was lost and the discussion of the rules again resumed.

An attempt was made to pass upon a rule to restrict the free discussion of any subject brought before the Senate by limiting any speaker to ten minutes for debate.

This was bitterly denounced by Carter, who pronounced it "gag" law. Cecil Brown expressed his opinion that such an action would react upon the Senators should the rule be adopted.

Achi supported the two previous speakers in an able argument, but during his speech Senator White was causing among his constituents and the Independents generally paid but little heed to what was being said.

Brown moved that when the question be put the ayes and noes be taken, but motion failed to carry.

Evidently fearful of the results of the eloquence of the Republican Senators upon his party, White moved for an adjournment until morning and Senator Carter moved an amendment that the house adjourn to meet again at 7 o'clock in the evening but the maker of the original motion refused to permit it. The motion was put and carried.

REPRESENTATIVE GILILAN

of Honolulu introduced the following—House Bill 4—in the House of Representatives yesterday:

An Act to Provide For a Commission to Take Evidence Concerning Injuries to Property Caused by the Action of the Board of Health in Connection With the Suppression of the Bubonic Plague in Honolulu, and elsewhere in This

Fire Claims' Commission